

Premier Poincare in Paris and who will reach London tomorrow, will have an interview with the Prime Minister and Lord Curzon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The latest advice from Constantinople indicates serious allied preparations for a possible attempt by the Kemalists against the neutral zone. This may serve to explain the somewhat sudden change in the attitude of the British Government from Friday, when it was explained that no considerable reinforcements would be sent to the Near East unless the Turks gave evidence of an intent to cross into Europe, to Saturday, when the British Government issued an important statement of policy, showing immediate steps to meet possible Kemal action.

This sudden change in attitude has caused grave misgivings in certain quarters. The Daily Mail will tomorrow publish under the editorial caption, "The New War" an article declaring that the policy set forth in the statement as "bordering upon insanity."

It declares that the British public will learn with dismay and astonishment that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues are organizing a new war in the Near East, are trying to drag Jugo-Slavia and Rumania into the fray and are sending British troops into battle "shoulder to shoulder with the detested Greeks."

It adds: "The most astonishing disclosure in this amazing declaration of Government policy is that apparently Mr. Lloyd George already has sent a fiery cross around the world, to the dominions, asking them to send contingents to join in this mad war."

The Mail contends that Mustafa Kemal's peace terms are no farther removed from the terms propounded by Lord Curzon in behalf of the Allies on March 30 when Lord Curzon suggested the Enos-Midia line between the Turkish frontiers and the Dardanelles than the Enos-Midia line between the Turkish frontiers and the Dardanelles.

While the Mail has known pro-French proclivities, it voices an opinion which is quite prevalent.

"Great Britain's one true interest is from the Straits, which can be attained by negotiation," the paper continues. "There is not the smallest need to plunge Europe into war and alienate the whole Mohammedan world about the Straits."

**ENTIRE BRITISH ARMY CAN'T DEFEND STRAITS**

**Troops as Far as Gibraltar on Move; Bluejackets, Too.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau.

While British troops, reinforced by bluejackets, are digging in at Chanak in the neutral zone on the Dardanelles and it is felt that the precautions are sufficient to prevent any surprise attack on the southern shore of the Dardanelles, it is recognized that even the entire available British standing army could barely defend the zone, with the support of the fleet could hardly hold the neutral zone against a determined, long drawn out attack.

Constantinople reports that the British troops have dropped reinforcements at Chanak on the way from Smyrna to Constantinople yesterday. The position there is considered but a formidable army reaching the southern shore of the Dardanelles. Likewise it is believed that the guns of the fleet will be ample to keep the zone safe.

British troops already are on the move from as far west as Gibraltar, and it is reported that the British army, including the few remaining garrisons in Ireland, have received orders to stand by.

Constantinople reports that Kemal's cooler friends are advising against an attempt to force the winning hand and are anxious for a conference which will recognize the status of the Straits. The British will assure the freedom of the Straits.

Athens dispatches, especially those from Lord Beverbrook, describe the Greek army as being utterly annihilated and that the men are being disarmed and sent home as they limp miserably ashore. The Greeks in Thrace, however, are reported to be standing firm.

**ITALY IS AVERSE TO JOINING BRITISH FORCES**

**Schanzer Thinks Interference Would Extend Conflict.**

Rome, Sept. 17 (Associated Press).—"Italy must not allow Lloyd George to tug her into an armed anti-Turkish crusade in order to guarantee England's permanence in Constantinople," says the Giornale Roma, voicing its opinion on the Near East situation.

Foreign Minister Schanzer favors freedom of the Straits, which is indispensable for the development of Italian commerce, but does not believe that such freedom can be guaranteed only by sending troops to Constantinople and the Dardanelles, nor does he favor intervention of the Little Entente, which, he contends, would mean only further complications and perhaps extension of the conflict.

**CANADIAN BATTERY READY TO FIGHT TURK**

**Veterans Throughout Dominion Anxious to Answer Call.**

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 17.—Major Burt of the 2nd Canadian Field Battery to-night wired Gen. Panet, commander of Military District No. 2, offering the entire battery for service overseas. The battery is said to have been the first to volunteer when the call came in 1914.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 17.—"In any position where the honor and integrity of the Empire are concerned the action of Canada will be in accord with her sense of what is right in the light of her traditions, her position and her duty as one of the sovereign States of the British Commonwealth," said Sir Arthur Currie, commander in chief of the Canadians in the war.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 17.—Canada's readiness for the prompt mobilization and equipment of a force of about 5,000 men for early dispatch to Constantinople, in response to the call of Great Britain, was the subject of discussion in many quarters here today.

In the Military Institute to-night there was unusual activity. Officers of various wars were many of them still on the active militia list, had no doubt that the Dominion could provide a well-trained, composite force of veteran troops, have them equipped and on the way within a few weeks. At the main armories there were already on hand quite a number of men waiting to offer their services when required. They were nearly all seasoned veterans from the great war.

In some quarters it was suggested that Canada's contribution might take the form of a large and well-equipped air force.



The dotted area shows the parts of the old Turkish Empire which under the treaty of Sevres were put under allied control. The sectors around Constantinople and along the Dardanelles will be invaded by the Turks and the neutrality of the Straits be disregarded, according to the Ankara Government, if the Greeks in their retreat attempt to cross these neutral zones.

**WANT U. S. TO DEFINE ST. GERMAIN STAND**

**Majority of League Favor French Idea of Security Before Disarmament.**

GENEVA, Sept. 17 (Associated Press).—The assembly of the League of Nations will begin tomorrow what its steering committee hopes will be the last week of its session. The disarmament question is dominating, particularly Lord Robert Cecil's project for regional agreements and mutual guarantees.

These are still hanging fire because Lord Robert and M. De Jouvenel (France) thus far have been unable to agree whether disarmament should precede the guaranty of security or whether the guaranty should precede disarmament. This question will come before the committee again tomorrow, and a new draft of the proposition will be submitted.

As the situation now stands, a majority of the committee is with M. De Jouvenel in his contention that security should precede disarmament. This committee also will ask the assembly to adopt a resolution reading: "It is highly desirable that the United States make known the objection it has to the provisions of the St. Germain convention, as well as the suggestions it might desire to make as to the means through which it might be possible to overcome these objections."

The temporary mixed commission on armament also will be asked to draw up a new agreement governing traffic in arms to take the place of the St. Germain agreement. If it develops that it is impossible to get it ratified, this agreement will be called to discuss the restriction of private manufacture and trade in arms and ammunition.

**ALL REFUGEES WELCOME ON U. S. DESTROYERS**

**Standard Oil Plant and Two Tobacco Sheds Escape Fire.**

SMYRNA, Sept. 17 (Associated Press).—A temporary American consulate in charge of Vice-Consul Maynard B. Barnes has been established on a quay at the end of the town. The Stars and Stripes is the only foreign flag ashore.

The American destroyers Lawrence, Edsall and Simpson are still here. Their officers and crews have been practically without sleep for five days and are doing their best to keep the ships in order.

The French Government holds that Kemal will respect international supervision of Constantinople from Scutari, which will be satisfactory to the French, while it military pressure is threatened to the Nationalist leader may be swept along by his victorious troops and be compelled to march upon Constantinople.

The Turkish Nationalist Government has every interest to accept the decision of the European Powers that the Straits must remain open is the gist of unofficial information and advice that has been conveyed from the Quai d'Orsay to Kemal in the last few days.

It is felt that while Kemal has had no time to reply, the Ankara Government will understand the marching upon Constantinople would cause irreparable loss of the sympathy of the European Powers and that Kemal will refrain from such action.

Thus the French and British policies in the Near East are absolutely divergent. It is the feeling at the Quai d'Orsay that Downing Street desires to form a Balkan bloc against an eventual invasion of Turkey by the Turks, which has been described as "the mobilizing of Don Quixotes against an unbuilt windmill."

The French Foreign Office is in "constant communication with Kemal and expressed the opinion that the Nationalists will not attempt to establish themselves beyond the Maritza line, unless they are maneuvered into doing so by Great Britain's "ill timed threats."

**TURKS, LOATHING WAR, FIGHT FOR LIBERATION**

**Kemalist Says They Cannot Resign Their Rights.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—(Associated Press).—"We loathe war and sin, and we cannot resign our rights as an independent nation," declared Hamid Bey, Kemalist representative in Constantinople, in replying today to a question concerning rumors of an attack by the Turkish army against the Straits.

"We have won a decisive victory, but our peace terms are unchanged. We have not been intoxicated by our successes. The reconquest of the richest portions of Anatolia has augmented our resources, improved our finances, and our army, which suffered very little, as the Greeks nowhere fought a serious battle, is seeking with a desire to complete the work of liberation of the homelands under enemy occupation."

**RELIEF SHIPS FOR MUDANIA AND RODOSTO**

**'Lost Division' of Greek Army Captured by Turks.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—The Near East Relief has sent a steamer to Mudania loaded with supplies. Another steamer has proceeded with a relief shipment to Rodosto in response to a telegraphic appeal from a committee speaking for 20,000 Greeks who have arrived there from Panderma and Brusa.

At Mudania, the Turks announced the Greek Eleventh Division (known as the "lost" division), including the command, General and staff and 4,000 men, were nearly all captured. The division under Gen. Katikoglou had been cut off from army headquarters for a fortnight, and had wandered in bewilderment through the mountains with little food, water or shelter.

**FOUND ANYTHING?**  
If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

## U. S. RELIEF SUPPLIES BURIED IN SMOKE

**Efforts Now Concentrated on Evacuating Refugees to Save Lives.**

**CRITICIZES OUR ATTITUDE**

**Dr. Reinsner Says America Might Have Prevented Turkish Menace.**

A cable message received yesterday by the New York headquarters of the Near East Relief from H. C. Jaquith, managing director for the Levant, confirmed reports that the relief supplies sent to Smyrna from Constantinople by the American destroyers Litchfield and Lawrence were consumed in the fire.

"The Near East Relief is now concentrating its efforts to evacuate the refugees as the only possible means of saving them," the message said. "Every hospital is filled with the fire, which is slowly burning itself out, destroyed two-thirds of the city, and a portion of the Turkish quarter escaped. One thousand perished in the fire, including 500 in one hospital. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to remove the patients."

"We have received some funds from Constantinople to engage available small boats to take off a portion of the 100,000 remaining refugees, whose plight is deplorable. They are without food or water."

"All American business places, the Armenian and Greek cathedrals were destroyed, and it is now confirmed by a reliable source that the Armenian Archbishop Koumarian and the Greek metropolitan were executed. Many more Armenians were killed and hundreds of other Christians fell victims to the Turks."

**Destroyers Keep Off Refugees.**

The message also confirms reports that the destroyers Lawrence and Litchfield were being guarded by bluejackets with fixed bayonets to prevent the refugees from swamping them.

"Naturalized Americans are being sorted from the refugees to be the first taken off," the cablegram continues. "French and Italian ships have arrived from Constantinople with food for the nationals. The Near East Relief has sent the steamship Rodosto to Mudania loaded with supplies and the steamship Dafni to Rodosto in response to telegraphic appeals from a committee representing 80,000 Greek refugees there who have been evacuated from Panderma, Brusa, Mudania and Gueumlik."

The present Turkish menace to the peace of Europe "would in all likelihood not have occurred had not American affairs," the Rev. Christian F. Reinsner, pastor of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th street and Port Washington avenue, charged in his sermon last night.

"If we 'fiddle' around building a silly tariff fence, passing an impossible bonus bill at Washington," he said, "and meanwhile neglect Europe we may wake up to find the Reds in control of Germany and Italy, if not other nations of Europe."

"Three hundred thousand foreigners have crowded into Berlin alone and most of them are Reds. Italy is having riots almost everywhere. England has one and a half million idle folk and the Reds parade with impunity. Will the Turkish situation be an awakener or will we sit complacently while these conditions break out all over Europe?"

"Turkey's conduct is a moral issue. Certainly all Christian nations should have above political considerations to call a halt to such murderous conduct," said Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in his sermon yesterday.

"We call upon America to let her official voice be heard in this matter as soon as the facts are proven. Our private charity in the Near East has been magnificent. But more now is needed from us. Our entire mission must be France's position. To hold ourselves aloof now will involve us later."

**Support of Italy and Serbia.**

PARIS, Sept. 17 (Associated Press).—It is felt at the Quai d'Orsay that in a "moral suasion policy" to be exercised on the Turkish Nationalists the French have the support of Italy, and the long and bitter dispute between the French and the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes being informed that France is prepared to request the Turks not to infringe upon the European side of the Straits and that military preparations or demonstrations would for the present at least be wrong and ill timed.

The French Government holds that Kemal will respect international supervision of Constantinople from Scutari, which will be satisfactory to the French, while it military pressure is threatened to the Nationalist leader may be swept along by his victorious troops and be compelled to march upon Constantinople.

The Turkish Nationalist Government has every interest to accept the decision of the European Powers that the Straits must remain open is the gist of unofficial information and advice that has been conveyed from the Quai d'Orsay to Kemal in the last few days.

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**Kamenoff Acts for Lenin in Moscow Councils.**

Moscow, Sept. 17.—It is announced that negotiations with the purpose of establishing friendly relations between China and Russia, will begin shortly. Replying to representations made through M. Joffe, the Soviet emissary now in Peking, the Chinese say they are willing to meet Soviet representatives at their earliest convenience.

Leo Kamenoff has been appointed vice-chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars and of the Council of Trade and Defense, until Premier Lenin returns on duty. Lenin, who is still ill, will remain nominally chairman.

Kamenoff will remain chairman of the Moscow Soviet. Frequently Kamenoff has acted as Lenin's representative in matters pertaining to Lenin's political leadership.

**Will 'Overhaul' Draft Machinery for Mobilization in Emergency**

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau.

Secretary of War Weeks has completed plans for the conference on mobilization problems which is to open here Tuesday. The purpose of the conference is to give consideration to tentative drafts for the speedy mobilization of the man power of the country in times of emergency, in accordance with the provisions of the national defense act.

In addition to officers of the Regular Army there will participate in the conference twenty-five to thirty men who took a prominent part in the mobilization of the armies during the war. The chief purpose of the conference is to ascertain at first hand the views of those men who had special experience with the induction of men into the national service under the draft and who are familiar with the weaknesses of the system applied.

The War Department attaches much importance to speedy mobilization and out of the conference it is expected that it will develop a system of induction which will make possible the saving of time and the establishing of uniformity for the entire country. The participants in the discussion will set forth their view of the defects of the system employed in the world war and will put forward suggestions for a more efficient method of handling millions of men.

The conference has no bearing on anything but the general strategy of national defense as future emergencies confronting the country may require. There is no draft law under consideration and any suggestion that the Government is considering drafting men is without foundation.

Among those who will take part in the conference are Dr. Walter D. Scott, president Northwestern University of Chicago, who headed the committee on personal classifications; Dr. John W. Wigmore, dean of the law school of Northwestern University, who has charge of classification in the office of Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder; H. C. Kramer, a lawyer of Camden, N. J., who acted as executive officer to Gen. Crowder; Representative F. F. Patterson, who was draft board secretary; Dr. O. L. Perry, Elkins, W. Va.; Clyde Saunders, Richmond, Va.; Capt. A. B. Crane, O. R. C. Columbia, R. S. camp personnel officer; Capt. J. J. Iggle, O. R. C. New York, camp personnel officer, and Lieut. Earl Hepburn, O. R. C. camp personnel officer.

## U. S. Sailors Save Orphans; Divert Turks' Attention

SMYRNA, Sept. 17 (Associated Press).—American sailors of the destroyer Litchfield snatched 450 orphaned boys from the pier here and carried them safely to Constantinople. The Jack tars slept on the steel decks while the youngsters occupied their bunks. In all the acts of gallantry by the Americans at Smyrna there was none more inspiring than this. While the orphans were being loaded on the Litchfield, H. C. Jaquith, director of Near East Relief, diverted the attention of the Turkish guards, giving them cigarettes and talking to them in their native tongue. These guards are under strictest orders not to permit the escape of any of the Greek or Armenian refugees, and on several occasions have shot to death fugitives swimming to reach outlying vessels.

## U. S. CONSUL'S WIFE EXPOSES SWINDLER

**Charges Norman W. Damm Forged State Department Papers.**

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau.

The French police believe that Norman Walter Damm, alias Donaldson, who disappeared from Cherbourg at the same time that the wife of United States Consul Charles C. Brody left her home, is the head of an international gang of swindlers. In a telegram from Coblenz to The New York Herald of Paris to-night Mrs. Brody, who is being cared for by friends in the American army, says that Damm not only represented himself as an agent of the Department of Justice and continually tried to obtain diplomatic passports by presenting forged telegrams, but also constantly received coded messages from various parts of Europe in which diamond smuggling was mentioned.

Mrs. Brody insists that her relations with Damm were merely those of a woman trusting in a man who had represented her husband as being watched by the Department of Justice and who offered to obtain her a passport for America. When she suspected Damm's duplicity, she says, she immediately quit his company. She now intends to return to the United States on the first boat rather than return to Cherbourg and ask her husband's forgiveness.

How Damm became acquainted with Mrs. Brody is not clear. About a month ago Damm, accompanied by an English girl whom he had married in London several months previously, arrived at Cherbourg and registered at a hotel as Donaldson, an American citizen. He had no passport but an identity card of the American Merchant Marine, obtained in Washington March 25 of last year.

One day Damm asked the hotel proprietor to cash a check for 5,000 francs, explaining that he had to leave for England immediately, but that his wife would remain for another month. The check proved worthless and the wife was left without funds. This was immediately reported to the American Consulate and in the investigation that followed the fact became known that Mrs. Brody also had left Cherbourg.

The police say they have found evidence that Damm swindled several Englishmen in Channel coast towns and that he is wanted in various European cities on similar charges. He gave his address as Milwaukee and said his parents lived at 384 Brooklyn avenue, Brooklyn, but Mrs. Damm says that letters sent to this address were returned marked "address unknown" and that this first aroused her suspicions as to her husband's character.

**BANK NOTES APLENTY, BERLIN PAYS ITS DEBTS**

**Money Famine Converted Shops Into Debating Clubs.**

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau.

Berliners have begun to pay up their numerous personal debts now that the famine in mark notes has passed. Rich and poor alike lived on credit extended by the butcher and the baker for weeks because they couldn't draw funds from the bank owing to the shortage of currency. There was hardly a firm in the city that didn't have its cash drawer full of bank notes, but the mark had not been able to make change or the customers could not obtain banknotes.

The money famine and the rise in prices combined to make a political complaint of every shop, and the proprietors complained of those husbands who took over their wives' jobs of doing the family marketing. As soon as the increase in prices came, according to the owner of the biggest markets, the percentage of men shoppers rose several per cent.

Husbands, wishing to see for themselves how the household budget was going, seized the market basket. Unlike the women, who have become accustomed to ever rising prices, the men made them a matter of politics and entered into long discussions, from which clerks and shopkeepers could not escape. As a result, business was seriously hampered. It took the utmost efforts to clear the shops at closing time.

**SOVIET DIPLOMACY TURNS TOWARD CHINA**

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## REDS SAY KRUPPS BROKE AGREEMENT

**May Sue in German Courts Over Failure to Take Land Concession.**

**LAY BLAME ON FRANCE**

**Wiedfeldt Said to Have Negotiated Contract Before He Became Ambassador to U. S.**

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 (Associated Press).—Differences which have arisen between the Russian Soviet Government and the Krupp corporation probably will be fought out before the German courts in the near future, according to a statement made by Leonid Kruppin, the Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Kruppin charges that the Krupp firm has broken an agreement concluded last spring in connection with gigantic concessions granted the big industrial firm in south Russia. The contract is said to have been negotiated by Dr. Otto L. Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to the United States, as his last official act before retiring from the Krupp directorate to assume his post in Washington. The contract provided for agricultural concessions for a tract in the province of Rostov, comprising 55,000 acres, which the Krupps agreed to cultivate, bringing in for the purpose large quantities of agricultural implements.

**Say Favorable Report Was Made.**

The Soviet Government is said to have permitted the Krupps to make exhaustive investigations and scientific research in the region with the purpose of establishing a basis for estimating harvest possibilities, but that despite the favorable report made by the commission of experts sent by the German firm it failed to ratify the agreement which, according to semi-official statements, it previously had become a responsible part.

The Krupps are said to have withdrawn from the agreement on the ground of financial inability to carry out the contract. Russian quarters, however, suspect that the withdrawal is due to political reasons, possibly French pressure. Dr. Wiedfeldt is said to have been wholly absolved from responsibility for the affair, as he already had retired from the Krupp directorate when the break came. Dr. Wiedfeldt is reported to be a firm believer in the ultimate profitable working out of the agreement, which it is said would resolve itself into a practical restoration of the agricultural areas for which Herbert Hoover furnished grain seed, but which could not be exploited because of lack of implements.

While the Krupps explain that the enterprise demands more capital than they have at their disposal, the Soviets advance as the real reason the theory that France objects to the exploitation of Russia with German capital. The German Government is said to have cordially approved the agreement when it was concluded.

**Reds Feel Prestige Is Hurt.**

Soviet officials here do not conceal their impatience at the failure of the Krupps to carry out the agreement, resenting it as an assault on the integrity and political prestige of the Soviets which is calculated to have an initial effect on Russian negotiations abroad generally.

The impending legal proceedings by the Soviets against the Krupps and the notification of the Soviets to the Washington Government through Ambassador Houghton of the Soviet's inability to permit an official American board of inquiry enter Russia unless Russia's accommodation is extended Russia by Washington are received here as indications that the Soviet Government is firmly determined to assert its rights, and that it purposes to demonstrate to the outside world that Russia is no longer an outlaw nation.

In connection with Russia's reply to the American suggestion, Russian circles in Berlin stress the unrestricted privileges already accorded American private enterprises in going about Russia and conducting unhampered accounting investigations. It is also pointed out in these circles that the Russian Government has declined to nationalize the International Harvester and Westinghouse plants, and that it has invited American groups are now investigating conditions in the country.

Unofficially, Russian opinion in this connection continues to hold the conviction that the United States unquestionably already is pretty well informed on all round conditions in Russia through the opportunities afforded American relief officials and workers during the last year.

In explaining Moscow's reply to the American proposal, M. Tschichurin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, reiterated his Government's readiness to give liberal accommodations to private American initiative in connection with Russian economic research, which by virtue of its unofficial character could not be interpreted as a studied impingement of Russian sovereignty.

An American request which failed to provide for reciprocal arrangement would be viewed by his Government and people.

**'TIGER' HAS GOOD WILL OF PARIS GOVERNMENT**

**But His Pending Visit Is in No Sense Official.**

PARIS, Sept. 17 (Associated Press).—Former Premier Clemenceau is going to the United States as "a distinguished French citizen, former Premier and a great national figure," but he will express his own private opinion and will not be intrusted with any mission by the present Government, according to information obtained from the French Foreign Office today.

It was said that while the French Government was wishing him good speed and a pleasant voyage it would officially ignore the former Premier's tour of the United States.

**LITTLE 'ENTENTE' AND POLAND ALLIED**

**Report of Secret Pact to Defend Middle Europe.**

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (Associated Press).—The newspapers today publish the text of a military covenant alleged to have been signed by the Premier of Poland and the Little Entente at Starlenbad August 31, jointly agreeing to defend the status quo of middle and eastern Europe. They also pledge each other mutual support in event one of the contracting parties is menaced by one or more foreign Powers, through prompt cooperation of their general staffs and such concerted action as emergency demands.

It was mutually agreed that the text of the military pact should not be published. Dr. Eduard Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia; J. Duceu, Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gabriel Narutowicz, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Poland, and N. P. Pachitch, Premier of Serbia, appear as the signatories.

**DISCUSSING ZITA'S FUTURE.**  
BUDAPEST, Sept. 16.—Count Romanones, the former Spanish Premier, today had a two hours' conference with Count Stefan Bethlen, the Premier. It is understood his visit is connected with the sojourn and maintenance of former Empress Zita in Spain. Count Romanones said former Crown Prince Otto had been given a new teacher to instruct him in the Magyar language and literature.

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**But His Pending Visit Is in No Sense**